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(54) Title: CATALYST COMPOSITIONS		
(57) Abstract Catalyst compositions for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, comprising a heterocyclopentadienyl of the general formula: C_4AR_4 , wherein A is a Group 15 element and each R, which is connected to a carbon of the heterocyclopentadienyl ring, can be the same or different and is chosen from hydrogen or an organic substituent (optionally containing one or more heteroatoms), in complex with a Group 4 or 5 metal, and the process of (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons in the presence of such catalyst compositions.		

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CATALYST COMPOSITIONS

This invention relates to catalyst compositions suitable for the (co) oligomerisation and for the (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons (Ziegler-Natta type catalysis), based on a Group 4 or 5 metal complex and a cocatalyst.

Ziegler-Natta catalysts have a long history. The first reports on homogeneous olefin polymerisation catalysts composed of a Group 4 metal complex and an alkylaluminium compound as cocatalyst were published by Breslow and Newburg (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 79 1957 5072 and 81 1959 81). Subsequently, it was reported that the addition of small amounts of water to the above compositions increased the rate of polymerisation (W.P. Long, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81 1959 5312; Long and Breslow, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 82 1960 1953). Later, Sinn and Kaminsky (e.g. in W. Kaminsky, Adv. Organometal Chemistry 18 1980 99) reacted the alkylaluminium with equimolar amounts of water to produce aluminoxane, which proved to be a much more effective cocatalyst. Currently, the best known aluminoxane cocatalyst is methyl aluminoxane (MAO). Still later, R.F. Jordan et al. (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 108 1986 1718 and 7410) replaced the cocatalyst by reacting the group 4 metal complex with a compound, the anion of which is substantially non-coordinating (protonation). K. Shelly and C.A. Reed (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 108 1986 3117) showed that the bulky carborate $B_{11}CH_{12}$ is "the least coordinating anion" and Turner (in EP-A 277003 and EP-A 277004) defined groups of bulky, substantially non-coordinating anions as cocatalysts with Group 4 metallocene catalysts.

The Group 4 metal compounds generally are metallocenes, containing in relation to the four valencies of the metal 1-4, in particular two, cyclopentadienyl (C_5H_5) rings, and 0-3, in particular also two, alkyl or halogen radicals. Several patent publications also claim similar Group 5 and 6 metallocenes, in addition to the still preferred Group 4 metallocenes.

- 2 -

In this specification, the term "olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons" is often represented for convenience by "olefins".

Illustrative examples of patent publications relating to the more modern Ziegler-Natta catalysts and disclosing their use in the polymerisation of olefins, in particular the production of solid, high-molecular polymers and copolymers of ethene, are:

EP-B 69951 to HOECHST, disclosing catalyst compositions of bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium- dichloride or -methylchloride with methyl aluminoxane;

EP-B 129368 to EXXON, disclosing catalyst compositions of substituted mono-, bis- and tri(cyclopentadienyl)-Group 4 metal halogenide or -hydrocarbide and an aluminoxane;

EP-A 277003 of EXXON, disclosing catalyst compositions of substituted or unsubstituted bis(cyclopentadienyl) Group 4 metal hydrocarbide with an anion containing a plurality of boron atoms which is bulky, labile and capable of stabilising the metal cation;

EP-A 277004 of EXXON, disclosing catalyst compositions of substituted or unsubstituted bis(cyclopentadienyl) Group 4 metal hydrocarbide with an anion having a plurality of lipophylic radicals around a metal or metalloid ion, which anion is bulky, labile and capable of stabilising the metal cation; and

EP-A 426637 of FINA, disclosing a process for making catalyst compositions of substituted or unsubstituted bis(cyclopentadienyl) Group 3-6 metal halogenide, hydrocarbide, amide or hydride with an anion which is non-coordinated or only loosely coordinated to the metallocene cation - by reacting the metallocene with a compound of said anion and carbonium, oxonium or sulfonium cation.

Illustrative examples of recent patent applications which are directed to similar catalyst compositions and which disclose in particular their use for the preparation of lower-molecular, liquid (co)oligomers of ethene and (co)polymers of propene respectively are:

EP-A 596553 of SHELL, disclosing catalyst compositions of substituted bis(cyclopentadienyl) Group 4 metal halogenide or hydrocarbide with a bulky, labile and substantially non-coordinating

- 3 -

anion wherein the substitution of each of the two cyclopentadienyl radicals is different; and

EP-A 540108 of SHELL, disclosing a catalyst composition of substituted bis(cyclopentadienyl) Group 4 metal halogenide, hydrocarbyl, hydrocarbamide or hydride with aluminoxane wherein at least one cyclopentadienyl radical is substituted with a single optionally substituted aryl group.

It is to be noted that all of the above work used the cyclopentadienyl metal complexes, known under the general name of metallocenes. While most of the above identified publications, as well as further similar ones, contain in their scope substituents on the cyclopentadienyl ring, and while these substitutions in some cases may include one or more hetero-atoms, the cyclopentadienyl ring itself remained unmodified.

It has now been found that by replacing the cyclopentadienyl ring of the known catalyst compositions as broadly described above with a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclopentadienyl ring wherein the hetero-atom is a Group 15 element, especially with such heterocyclopentadienyl rings which are substituted by a bulky substituent at one or both of the 2 and 5 positions, a new and exceedingly versatile group of Ziegler-Natta type catalysts can be made. Furthermore, the heterocyclopentadienyl-based catalysts were found to excell in producing a wide range of polymers (long, short and branched) from ethene and olefins other than ethene, and to be particularly efficient in the production of co-polymers. Several of the heterocyclopentadienyl-based catalysts were found to be particularly useful in producing oligomers and short-chain polymers from alkenes, and syndiotactic polymers from styrene. Moreover, catalysts based on heterocyclopentadienyls as a group have a better thermal stability than cyclopentadienyl-based catalysts.

The present invention in its broadest definition therefore relates to a catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, comprising a heterocyclopentadienyl of the general formula



- 4 -

wherein A is a Group 15 element and each R, which is connected to a carbon of the heterocyclopentadienyl ring, can be the same or different and is chosen from hydrogen or an organic substituent (optionally containing one or more hetero-atoms), in complex with a Group 4 or 5 metal.

The preferred Group 15 elements A in the present invention are phosphorus and nitrogen. The preferred heterocyclopentadienide rings therefore are the pyrrolyl ring and the phospholyl ring, the phospholyl ring being most preferred. However the arsolyl ring, the stibolyl ring and the bismolyl ring also are within the scope of the present invention.

Preferably, one or both of the 2 and 5 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring is substituted by a bulky substituent, i.e. a substituent wherein the atom directly attached to the ring is a group 13, 14 or 15 element (e.g. boron, carbon, silicon or nitrogen; carbon or silicon being preferred), to which at least two atoms other than hydrogen are directly attached.

Illustrative examples of such bulky substituents are aryls such as phenyl, o-tolyl, p-t-butylphenyl, m-dichlorophenyl and 3,5-t-Bu₂-4-MeOC₆H₂; secondary alkyls such as i-propyl, i-butyl and c-Pe (cyclo-pentyl); tertiary alkyls such as t-butyl; alkenyls such as -C(Me)=CH₂; and bulky substituents containing hetero-atoms such as -SiMe₃, -NPh₂, -NHPh₂⁺, -BPh₂ and -B(OPh)₂.

More preferably, none of the 2 and 5 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring is unsubstituted. It is also preferred that the 3 and 4 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring are not substituted by a bulky substituent.

The Group element notation in this specification is as defined in the Periodic Table of Elements according to the IUPAC 1988 notation (IUPAC Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry 1960, Blackwell Publ., London). Therein, Group 4, 5, 13, 14 and 15 correspond respectively to Groups IVB, VB, IIIA, IVA and VA of the Deming notation (Chemical Rubber Company's Handbook of Chemistry & Physics, 48th edition) and to Groups IVA, VA, IIIB, IVB and VB of the IUPAC 1970 notation (Kirk-Othmer Encyclopaedia of Chemical

- 5 -

Technology, 2nd edition, Vol. 8, p. 94).

Illustrative examples of heterocyclopentadienyles according to the present invention are:

(3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P), (3,4-dimethylphospholyl)
 (C₄Me₄P), (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)
 (C₄Me₄N), (2,3,4,5-tetramethylpyrrolyl)
 (2,5-(CH₃)₂C₄H₂N), (2,5-dimethylpyrrolyl)
 (C₄Me₄As), (2,3,4,5-tetramethylarsolyl)
 [W(CO)₄(C₄Me₄P)₂], [(μ-tungstentetracarbonyl) bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)] and
 [Fe(CO)₃(C₄Me₄P)₂], [(μ-irontricarbonyl) bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)]

Illustrative examples of preferred heterocyclopentadienyles according to the invention are:

(2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P) 2,5-diphenylphospholyl
 (2,5-c-Fe₂C₄H₂P) 2,5-dicyclopentylphospholyl
 (2,5-i-Pr₂C₄H₂P) 2,5-diisopropylphospholyl
 (2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂P) 2,5-ditertiarybutylphospholyl
 (2,5-(Me₃Si)₂C₄H₂P) 2,5-di-trimethylsilylphospholyl
 (2-Ph-5-MeC₄H₂P) 2-phenyl-5-methylphospholyl
 (2-Ph-5-c-FeC₄H₂P) 2-phenyl-5-cyclopentylphospholyl
 (2,5-Ph₂-3-MeC₄H₂P) 2,5-diphenyl-3-methylphospholyl
 (2,4-Ph₂-3,5-Me₂C₄P) 2,4-diphenyl-3,5-dimethylphospholyl
 (2-Ph-5-PrC₄H₂P) 2-phenyl-5-propylphospholyl
 (2-Ph-5-PrC₄H₂P) 2-phenyl-5-propylphospholyl
 (2-(3,5-t-Bu₂-4-OMeC₆H₂)-5-MeC₄H₂P) 2-(3,5-di-tertiarybutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylphospholyl
 2-Ph-3,4-Me₂-5-(SiMe₂N-t-Bu)C₄P 2-phenyl-3,4-dimethyl-5-(dimethylsilyl-tertiarybutylamide)phospholyl
 C₁₇H₁₂P which structure is provided in the experimental, compound XIV, dibenzo-2-methyl-1-phosphindolyl
 C₂₀H₁₆N [a,i]dibenzo-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl, structure provided in the experimental, compound XVII
 C₂₂H₂₀N [a,i]di(methylbenzo)-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl
 (2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂N) 2,5-ditertiarybutylpyrrolyl

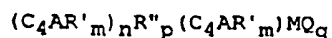
- 6 -

(Ph_4C_4P) 2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl
 $1,2-C_2H_4(3-PC_8H_5)_2$ 1,2-ethylene-bis(3-phosphindolyl)
 $Me_2Si(3-PC_8H_5)_2$ dimethylsilylbis-(3-phosphindolyl)
 $1,2-C_2H_4(3-PC_8H_9)_2$ 1,2-ethylene-bis(tetrahydro-3-phosphindolyl)
 $Me_2Si(3-PC_8H_9)_2$ dimethylsilylbis-(terahydro-3-phosphindolyl)
 $1,2-C_2H_4(3-PC_{12}H_9)_2$ 1,2-ethylene-bis([benz]3-phosphindolyl)
 $Me_2Si(3-PC_{12}H_9)_2$ dimethylsilylbis-([benz]3-phosphindolyl)
 $(C_{12}H_8P)$ 9-phosphafluorene
 $(C_{18}H_{19}P)$ 1-butyl-2-phenyl-3-phosphindolyl

The heterocyclopentadienyles C_4AR_4 according to the invention, when A is phosphorus, can be prepared as indicated by F. Mathey in Chem. Rev. 88 1988 429-453 and when A is arsenic or antimony they can be prepared in an analogous manner. In particular, C_4AsMe_4 was prepared by Ashe et al., Organometallics 11 1992 1491 and C_4PPh_4 , C_4AsPh_4 and C_4SbPh_4 respectively were prepared by Braye et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 83 1961 4403, Braye et al., Tetrahedron 27 1971 5523 and Leavitt et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 82 1960 5099.

When A is nitrogen, the heterocyclopentadienyls C_4AR_4 can be prepared as described in Rodd's Chemistry of Carbon Compounds, 2nd Ed. Volume IV part A pages 329-345, Elsevier Publ. Amsterdam 1973.

In particular, the present invention relates to a catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, comprising an organometal complex of the general formula



wherein A is a Group 15 element, each R' , which can be the same or different, is chosen from hydrogen or an organic substituent (optionally containing one or more hetero-atoms) having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms or two substituents together forming a fused C_4-C_6 ring, R'' is a molecular fragment bridging two diene rings, M is a Group 4 or 5 metal, each Q, which can be the same or different and two of which can be interconnected to form a ring, is chosen from the group of hydrogen, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkyloxyl, aryloxyl, alkylazanyl, arylazanyl, alkylthiyl, arylthiyl, alkylphosphalyl, arylphosphalyl, alkylazanedyl,

- 7 -

arylazanediy1, alkylphosphanediy1, arylphosphanediy1, or
cyclodienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and
optionally being further substituted, or halogen, oxygen or sulphur,
p is 0 or 1,

5 m is 4 when p is 0, and 4 or 3 when p is 1,

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

q is 0, 1, 2 or 3

and n + the sum of the validities of the Q groups + 1 equals the
valency of the metal.

10 The bridging molecular fragment R", when present, may be
positioned between two carbon atoms of heterocyclopentadienyl rings,
between a carbon and a hetero-atom A, or between two hetero-atoms A.

When R" is positioned between two carbon atoms it can be chosen
from the wide range known for bridging two cyclopentadienyl, indenyl
15 or fluorenyl rings, such as those disclosed in EP-B 129368, EP-
A 336127 and EP-A 528287. Well-known examples thereof are the groups
of C₁-C₄ radicals chosen from alkylene, dialkyl germanium or
silicone, alkyl phosphine or amine and in particular 1,2-C₂H₄, 1,3-
[(CH₂)₃], (CH₃)₂Si, (CH₃)₂Si(O)₂, 1,2-[(CH₃)₂Si]₂, 1,2-(CH₂)₂C₆H₄,
20 (CH₃)₂C, 1,3-[(CH₃)₂Si]₂O, 1,2-[(CH₃)₂SiO] and 1,3-
[(CH₃)₂Si(CH₂)₂].

The use of the heterocyclopentadienyl rings according to the
invention offers the unique possibility of varying the organometal
complexes by involving the heteroatom in the bridge. In such cases,
25 wherein R" is positioned between a carbon atom and a hetero-atom A
or between two hetero-atoms A, care has to be taken to choose a
fragment which is capable of making an electron donor-acceptor bond
with A. Therefore, such bridges have to retain a Lewis acid site (to
be coordinatively unsaturated). Metal fragments such as W(CO)₄ and
30 Fe(CO)₃ have been shown to be suitable for this purpose. Bridging at
the heteroatoms A by such fragments allows the heterocyclopentadiene
ligand to act as a heterocyclopentadienyl anion for the Group 4 or 5
metal.

Preferably, one or both of the 2 and 5 positions on the
35 heterocyclopentadienyl ring is substituted by a bulky substituent.

- 8 -

The term bulky substituent is intended in this specification to denote a substituent wherein the atom directly attached to the ring is a group 13, 14 or 15 element (e.g. boron, carbon, silicon or nitrogen, carbon or silicon being preferred), to which at least two atoms other than hydrogen are directly attached.

Illustrative examples of such bulky substituents are aryls such as phenyl, o-tolyl, p-t-Butylphenyl, m-dichlorophenyl and 3,5-t-Bu₂-4-MeOC₆H₂; secondary alkyls such as i-propyl, i-butyl and c-Pe (cyclo-pentyl); tertiary alkyls such as t-butyl; alkenyls such as -C(Me)=CH₂; and bulky substituents containing hetero-atoms such as -SiMe₃, -NPh₂, -NHPH₂⁺, -BPh₂ and -B(OPh)₂.

More preferably, none of the 2 and 5 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring is unsubstituted. It is also preferred that the 3 and 4 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring are not substituted by a bulky substituent.

The preferred metals M in the present invention are titanium, zirconium and hafnium.

The preferred Q radicals are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, neopentyl, phenyl, benzyl and chloride.

The organometal complex according to the invention may contain from 1 to 4 of the above heterocyclopentadienyl rings, with from zero to three cyclopentadienyl rings and from zero to three (when the metal M is a Group 5 metal: up to four) of the reactive groups Q which may react with the cation of the second component to form the complete catalyst composition. Therefore, organometal complexes containing only one heterocyclopentadienyl ring are expressly within the scope of the invention. However, organometal complexes containing two heterocyclopentadienyl rings, and those containing one such ring and one cyclopentadienyl ring, are preferred.

The processing of the heterocyclopentadienyls to organometal complexes can be done along traditional synthesis routes. For example, the heterocyclopentadienyl anions can be prepared and reacted with zirconium tetrachloride to afford the bis-heterocyclopentadienyl zirconium dichlorides.

Illustrative examples of organometal complexes according to the

- 9 -

invention are

$(C_4Me_4P)_2ZrCl_2$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,

$(C_4Me_4P)_2Zr(OCH_3)_2$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium bismethoxide,

$(C_4Me_4P)_2Zr(N(CH_3)_2)_2$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium bis-dimethylamide,

$(3,4-Me_2C_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$, bis(3,4-dimethylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,

$(C_4Me_4P)(C_5H_5)ZrCl_2$, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dichloride,

$(C_4Me_4P)(C_5H_5)Zr(OCH_3)_2$, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium bis-methoxide,

$(C_4Me_4P)(C_5H_5)Zr(N(CH_3)_2)_2$,

(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)-(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium bis-dimethylamide,

$(3,4-Me_2C_4H_2P)(C_5H_5)ZrCl_2$,

(3,4-dimethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dichloride

$(C_4Me_4P)_2ZrMe_2$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium dimethyl,

$(C_4Me_4P)_2Zr(C(Ph)=C(Ph)-C(Ph)=C(Ph))$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) 1-zircona-2,3,4,5-tetraphenylcyclopentadiene,

$(C_4Me_4P)_2Zr(CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2)$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) 1-zirconacyclopentane,

$(C_4Me_4P)_2Zr(PhCCPh)$, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium tolane,

$(3,4-Me_2C_4H_2P)_2ZrMe_2$, bis(3,4-dimethylphospholyl) zirconium dimethyl,

$(C_4Me_4P)(C_5H_5)ZrMe_2$, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dimethyl,

$(3,4-Me_2C_4H_2P)(C_5H_5)ZrMe_2$, (3,4-dimethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dimethyl,

$(C_4Me_4P)ZrCl_3$, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium trichloride,

$(3,4-Me_2C_4H_2P)ZrCl_3$, (3,4-dimethylphospholyl) zirconium trichloride,

- (C₄Me₄P)ZrMe₃, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) zirconium trimethyl,
 (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)ZrMe₃, (3,4-dimethylphospholyl) zirconium trimethyl,
 (C₄Me₄P)₂TiCl₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) titanium
 dichloride,
- 5 (C₄Me₄P)₂Ti(CH₂C(Ph)HCH₂), bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) 1-
 titana-3-phenyl-cyclobutane,
 (C₄Me₄P)₂Ti[C(Ph)=C(Ph)HCH₂], bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) 1-
 titana-2,3-diphenyl-cyclobutene,
 (C₄Me₄P)₂Ti(CH₂Si(Me)₂CH₂), bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) 1-
 10 titana-3-(dimethylsila)-cyclobutane,
 (C₄Me₄P)₂TiCl, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) titanium chloride
 (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)Ti(OCH₃)₂,
 (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) titanium bis-
 methoxide,
- 15 (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)TiOCH₃, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(cyclopenta-
 dienyl) titanium methoxide,
 (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)Ti(N(CH₃)₂)₂,
 (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) titanium bis-
 dimethylamide,
- 20 (C₄Me₄P)TiCl₃, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) titanium trichloride,
 (C₄Me₄P)TiCl₂, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) titanium dichloride,
 (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)TiCl₃, (3,4-dimethylphospholyl) titanium trichloride,
 (C₄Me₄P)TiMe₃, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) titanium trimethyl,
 (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)TiMe₃, (3,4-dimethylphospholyl) titanium trimethyl,
- 25 [W(CO)₄(C₄Me₄P)₂]ZrCl₂, [(μ-tungstentetracarbonyl) bis(2,3,4,5-
 tetramethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride,
 [Fe(CO)₃(C₄Me₄P)₂]ZrCl₂, [(μ-irontricarbonyl) bis(2,3,4,5-
 tetramethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride,
 (C₄Me₄N)₂ZrCl₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylpyrrolyl) zirconium
 30 dichloride,
 (C₅(CH₃)₅)(2,5-(CH₃)₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, (pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)
 (2,5-dimethylpyrrolyl) zirconium dichloride,
 (C₅(CH₃)₅)(2,5-(CH₃)₂C₄H₂N)ZrMe₂, (pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)
 (2,5-dimethylpyrrolyl) zirconium dimethyl,
- 35 (C₄Me₄As)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylarsolyl)

- 11 -

(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dichloride,
 [1,2-C₂H₄-(3,3'-(2,4,5-Me₃C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, 1,2-ethane-[3,3'-bis(2,4,5-trimethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride,
 (CH₃)₂Si(3,3'-(2,4,5-Me₃C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, Dimethylsilane-[3,3'-bis(2,4,5-trimethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride
 (C₆H₅)₂Si(3,3'-(2,4,5-Me₃C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, Diphenylsilane-[3,3'-bis(2,4,5-trimethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride,
 [1,3-((CH₃)₂SiO)(3,3'-(2,4,5-Me₃C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, 1,3-[bis-dimethylsilaneether][3,3'-bis(2,4,5-trimethylphospholyl)] zirconium
 dichloride,
 1,2-[(CH₃)₂Si]₂(3,3'-(2,4,5-Me₃C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, 1,2-[bis-dimethylsilane]-[3,3'-bis(2,4,5-trimethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride
 [(C₆H₅)₂SiO₂](3,3'-(2,4,5-Me₃C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, {Diphenylsilanedioxy]-[3,3'-bis(2,4,5-trimethylphospholyl)] zirconium dichloride
 (C₄Me₄P)V(NPh)Cl₂, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) (phenylimido) vanadium dichloride,
 (C₄Me₄N)₃TaCl₂, tris(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) tantalum dichloride,
 (C₄Me₄P)₂VCl₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) vanadium dichloride, and
 (C₄Me₄P)VCl₃, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl) vanadium trichloride.

Illustrative examples of preferred organometal complexes according to the invention are:

(2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, bis(2,5-diphenylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂,
 (2,5-diphenylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dichloride,
 (C₄Ph₄P)₂ZrCl₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 (C₄Ph₄P)₂Zr(OCH₃)₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl) zirconium bis-methoxide,
 (C₄Ph₄P)₂Zr(N(CH₃)₂)₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl) zirconium bis-dimethylamide,
 (C₄Ph₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, (2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dichloride,

- (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrMe₂, bis(2,5-diphenylphospholyl) zirconium dimethyl,
- (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)ZrMe₃, (2,5-diphenylphospholyl) zirconium trimethyl,
- (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe₂, (2,5-diphenylphospholyl)(cyclopenta-
- 5 dienyl) zirconium dimethyl,
- (C₄Ph₄P)₂ZrMe₂, bis(2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl) zirconium dimethyl,
- (C₄Ph₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe₂, (2,3,4,5-tetraphenylphospholyl)(cyclopenta-
- 10 dienyl) zirconium dimethyl,
- (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)ZrCl₃, (2,5-diphenylphospholyl) zirconium trichloride,
- (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)TiCl₃, (2,5-diphenylphospholyl) titanium trichloride,
- (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)TiMe₃, (2,5-diphenylphospholyl) titanium trimethyl,
- (C₄Me₄P)(2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)ZrCl₂, (2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)(2,5-
- 15 diphenylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
- (2-Me-5-PhC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, bis(2-methyl-5-phenylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
- (2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂N)₂ZrCl₂, bis(2,5-di-t-butylpyrrolyl) zirconium dichloride,
- (C₅(CH₃)₅)(2,5-(t-C₄H₉)₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, (pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)
- 20 (2,5-di-t-butylpyrrolyl) zirconium dichloride,
- (C₅(CH₃)₅)(2,5-(t-C₄H₉)₂C₄H₂N)ZrMe₂, (pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)
- (2,5-di-t-butylpyrrolyl) zirconium dimethyl,
- (2-Ph-5-(2-ClC₆H₄)C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, bis(2-phenyl-5-o-chlorophenyl-
- 25 phospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
- (2-(2-MeOC₆H₄)Me₃C₄P)ZrCl₃, 2-orthomethoxyphenyl-3,4,5-
- trimethylphospholyl zirconium trichloride,
- [1,2-C₆H₄-(2,2'-(5-PhC₄H₂P)₂]ZrCl₂, 1,2-phenyl-[2,2'-bis(5-phenyl-
- 30 phospholyl)] zirconium dichloride,
- (C₁₇H₁₂P)₂ZrCl₂ bis(dibenzo-2-methyl-1-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,
- (2-Ph-5-PrC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂ bis(2-phenyl-3-propylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
- 1,2-C₂H₄-(5,5'-(2-PhC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂ 1,2-ethane-(5,5-bis(2-
- 35 phenylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
- 1,2-C₂H₄-(1,1'-(3-PC₈H₅)₂ZrCl₂ 1,2-ethane-(1,1-bis(3-phosphindolyl)

- 13 -

- zirconium dichloride,
 $(C_{17}H_{12}P)_2ZrMe_2$ bis(dibenzo-2-methyl-1-phosphindolyl) zirconium dimethyl,
 $(2-Ph-5-PrC_4H_2P)_2ZrMe_2$ bis(2-phenyl-5-propylphospholyl) zirconium dimethyl,
 5 $1,2-C_2H_4-(5,5'-(2-PhC_4H_2P)_2ZrMe_2$ 1,2-ethane-(5,5'-bis(2-phenylphospholyl) zirconium dimethyl,
 $1,2-C_2H_4-(1,1'-(3-PC_8H_5)_2ZrMe_2$ 1,2-ethane-(1,1'-bis(3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dimethyl,
 10 $(C_{12}H_8P)_2ZrCl_2$ Bis-(9-phosphafluorenyl) zirconium dichloride,
 $(C_{12}H_8P)_2ZrMe_2$ Bis-(9-phosphafluorenyl) zirconium dimethyl,
 $(2,5-c-Pe_2C_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2,5-dicyclopentylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 $(2,5-i-Pr_2C_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2,5-diisopropylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 15 $(2,5-t-Bu_2C_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2,5-ditertiarybutylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 $(2,5-(Me_3Si)_2C_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2,5-di-trimethylsilylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 20 $(2-Ph-5-c-PeC_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2-phenyl-5-cyclopentylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 $(2,5-Ph_2-3-MeC_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2,5-diphenyl-3-methylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 $(2,4-Ph_2-3,5-Me_2C_4P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2,4-diphenyl-3,5-dimethylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 25 $(2-Ph-5-PrC_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2-phenyl-5-propylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 $(2-(3,5-t-Bu_2-4-OMeC_6H_2)-5-MeC_4H_2P)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-(2-(3,5-di-tertiarybutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride,
 30 $(2-(3,5-t-Bu_2-4-OMeC_6H_2)-5-MeC_4H_2P)(C_5H_5)ZrCl_2$ (2-(3,5-di-tertiarybutyl-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylphospholyl) cyclopentadienyl zirconium dichloride,
 $(C_{17}H_{12}P)_2ZrCl_2$ structure pyrrolyl is provided in the experimental, compound XIV,
 35 $(C_{20}H_{16}N)_2ZrCl_2$ bis-([a,i]dibenzo-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl)

- 14 -

zirconium dichloride, structure phospholyl provided in the experimental, compound XVIII,

(C₂₂H₂₀N)₂ZrCl₂ bis-([a,i]di(methylbenzo)-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl) zirconium dichloride,

5 (C₂₀H₁₆N)(C₅H₅)₂ZrCl₂ ([a,i]dibenzo-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl) cyclopentadienyl zirconium dichloride, structure phospholyl provided in the experimental, compound XVIII,

1,2-C₂H₄(3-PC₈H₅)₂ZrCl₂ (1,2-ethylene-bis(3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,

10 Me₂Si(3-PC₈H₅)₂ZrCl₂ (dimethylsilylbis-(3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,

1,2-C₂H₄(3-PC₈H₉)₂ZrCl₂ (1,2-ethylene-bis(tetrahydro-3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,

15 Me₂Si(3-PC₈H₉)₂ZrCl₂ (dimethylsilylbis-(tetrahydro-3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,

1,2-C₂H₄([benz]3-PC₈H₅)₂ZrCl₂ (1,2-ethylene-bis([benz]3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,

Me₂Si([benz]3-PC₈H₅)₂ZrCl₂ dimethylsilylbis-([benz]3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride,

20 (2-Ph-3,4-Me₂-5-(SiMe₂N-t-Bu)C₄P)ZrCl₂ 2-phenyl-3,4-dimethyl-5-(dimethylsilyl-tertiarybutylamide)phospholyl zirconium dichloride,

(2-Ph-3,4-Me₂-5-(SiMe₂N-t-Bu)C₄P)ZrMe₂ 2-phenyl-3,4-dimethyl-5-(dimethylsilyl-tertiarybutylamide)phospholyl zirconium dimethyl

25 (C₁₈H₁₉P)₂ZrCl₂ bis-(1-butyl-2-phenyl-3-phosphindolyl) zirconium dichloride.

The present invention further concerns a catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, comprising a first component which is an organometal complex as defined above and a second component which acts as a co-catalyst.

30 The second component can be an aluminoxane, in particular methyl aluminoxane. Aluminoxanes are well known polymeric aluminium compounds, which can be represented by the general formulae (R-Al-O) which represents a cyclic compound, and R(R-Al-O)-AlR₂, which represents a linear compound. In these general formulae R is

an alkyl, preferably of 1-5 carbon atoms and n is 1-100, especially 5-20. The best known aluminosilane is methyl aluminosilane (MAO). Also effective is a mixture of methyl aluminosilane and isobutyl aluminosilane (IBAO). The aluminosilanes are suitably prepared by
 5 reacting water with trialkylaluminium compounds, whereby usually a mixture of the linear and cyclic polymer is obtained.

Preferred organometal complexes according to the invention for combination with aluminosilanes contain at least two groups Q, being the same or different and chosen from hydrogen, alkyl, aryl,
 10 alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl or cyclopentadienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally being further substituted, or halide.

The molar ratio of the aluminosilane to the organometal complex according to the invention may vary between wide ranges. Suitably
 15 the molar ratio is within the range of from 2 to 10000, preferably from 50 to 2000, calculated as gram atoms of aluminium per gram atom of metal M.

The catalyst composition of the organometal complex of the present invention with the aluminosilane may be prepared prior to the
 20 contacting with the olefinically unsaturated compounds to be polymerised, or they may be prepared in situ i.e. in the presence of the feed. It is preferred to prepare these catalyst compositions by mixing together the two components in solution in a solvent such as toluene to form a liquid catalyst system.

25 Alternatively, the two components of the catalyst composition according to the invention can be the cation and anion of an ionic compound of the general formula



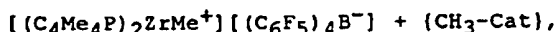
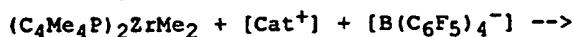
wherein the components of the cation are as defined hereinbefore
 30 with the proviso that q is at least 1 and at least one Q is chosen from the group of hydrogen, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl or cyclopentadienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally being further substituted and n + the sum of the valencies of the Q groups + 1 equals the valency of the metal -1, and
 35 the anion $[An^-]$ is bulky and substantially non-coordinating under

- 16 -

the reaction conditions.

It will be appreciated that when the two components of the catalyst composition are the cation and anion of an ionic compound as broadly defined hereinbefore, this ionic compound can be produced in different ways.

One way to produce the ionic catalytic compound is by reacting an organometal complex as defined hereinbefore with a compound of a bulky and substantially non-coordinating anion. The cation associated with the bulky anion should be capable of abstracting an anion from the heterocyclopentadienyl organometal complex to form a heterocyclopentadienyl ionic compound, rendering itself neutral. An illustrative example for such reactions is:



whereby, when the cation $[Cat^+]$ is for example $[PhNH(CH_3)_2^+]$, (CH_3-Cat) will become $CH_4 + PhN(CH_3)_2$, and when the cation is $[Ph_3C^+]$ (CH_3-Cat) will become Ph_3C-CH_3 .

Preferably, the bulky and substantially non-coordinating anion is a carborane anion, suitably a carborane anion of the formula $[B_{11}CH_{12}^-]$. Such carboranes are known and can be prepared by methods such as that of K. Shelly et al (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 107 1985 5955). Other preferred bulky boron containing anions are of the general formula $[BR_4^-]$, wherein R is C_6H_5 , C_6F_5 , 3,5- $(CF_3)_2C_6H_3$ and 4- FC_6H_4 , such as the tetra(perfluorophenyl)boron anion.

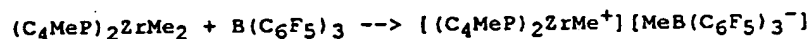
The cation is suitably a proton-donating cation, preferably a quaternary ammonium cation such as a trialkylammonium cation, for example tri-n-butylammonium cation. Alternatively, a cation may be used which is not proton-donating, such as a metal cation e.g. a silver ion, or a triphenylcarbenium ion.

The catalyst composition may be formed by mixing together the organometallic complex and the compound of the bulky and substantially non-coordinating anion, preferably in solution in a suitable non-polar solvent such as toluene, chlorobenzene, an alkane or an alkene, to form a liquid catalyst system. The two components are generally employed in substantially equimolar amounts, although

- 17 -

the molar ratio of the first component to the second component may vary within the range of from 0.1 to 5.0. Such a quantity of the catalyst system is usually employed in the reaction mixture as to contain from 10^{-1} to 10^{-7} gram atoms, in particular from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} gram atoms, of the metal per mole of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon to be reacted.

Another way to produce the ionic catalyst is by reacting a suitable heterocyclopentadienyl organometallic compound with a neutral, strongly Lewis acidic compound which is capable of abstracting one of the radicals Q of the organometallic compound, thereby also contributing a bulky and substantially non-coordinating anion to the completed catalyst compound. An illustrative example of such a reaction, related to the procedure described by X. Yang et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 113 1991 3623, is:



Although not required for catalytic activity, further components may be added to the catalytic composition according to the invention, for example in order to increase the solubility or the lifetime of the composition. For the ionic catalytic compositions, alkylaluminoxanes in relatively small amounts are efficient solubilising and scavenging agents.

The complete catalyst compositions according to the invention can be used in solution. Alternatively, the catalyst composition can be loaded on a solid carrier.

Many inert materials are suitable in principle for use as carrier materials. Examples are magnesium chloride and the oxides of silicon, aluminium, magnesium, titanium, zirconium and iron and amorph and crystalline mixtures thereof, in particular silica, alumina, silica-alumina and zeolites. The carrier materials are used in the form of particles, suitably smaller than 1 mm and having a specific surface area greater than $1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.

Very suitable in as carriers for the catalysts of this invention are the materials, composed of aluminoxane and silica, such as are marketed by WITCO GmbH, Bergkamen, Germany. Both neutral and ionic catalytic compositions as defined hereinbefore, containing the

- 18 -

heterocyclopentadienyl organometallic complexes according to the invention, can be combined with these materials to form solid catalytically active compositions.

A further aspect of the present invention is the process of (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of one or more olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon(s) in the presence of catalyst compositions as defined hereinbefore. The term oligomerisation is intended to define an unbranched or branched chain product, built up from 2 to about 20 monomeric olefin elements.

The (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation reaction according to the invention can be carried out in the liquid phase. When the catalyst compositions are loaded on an inert carrier the reaction is heterogeneous and can also be carried out in the gas phase. The reaction can be carried out in batch or in continuous operation.

The oligomerisation or polymerisation reaction is generally, although not necessarily, carried out in an inert liquid which is suitably also the solvent for the catalyst components. The reaction is suitably carried out at an elevated temperature, preferably in the range of from 20 to 175 °C, more preferably at 50 to 150 °C. The reaction is suitably carried out under conditions of moderately elevated pressure, preferably in the range of from 100 to 10000 kPa, more preferably from 500 to 6000 kPa. The conditions of temperature and pressure can be varied within these ranges in order to maximise the yield of the desired product, as can be readily established by those skilled in the art.

The starting reactants may be supplied to the reactor together with an inert diluent, such as nitrogen or helium when the reactant is gaseous, and a liquid solvent, e.g. the same solvent as that of the catalyst components, when the reactant is in the liquid form.

The reaction is preferably carried out in the absence of air or moisture.

Reaction times of from 1 minute to 5 hours have been found to be suitable, depending on the activity of the catalyst system and on the reaction conditions. When the reaction is homogeneous it can be terminated by adding to the reaction mixture a conventional catalyst

- 19 -

deactivating agent (proton donor) such as water, methanol, or another alcohol. Alternatively, the reaction can simply be terminated by the introduction of air.

5 The products of the reaction are typically mixtures. They may be suitably recovered by separation techniques known in the art. If desired, unconverted starting material and products having a molecular weight outside the desired molecular weight may be recovered, processed if necessary and recycled to be used as starting material in a subsequent oligomerisation reaction.

10 The present invention has an outstanding versatility and the products may vary very widely in their molecular weight which may be from that of dimers of the starting olefins to polymers of over 1000000 daltons, and in their molecular composition. The catalysts of the present invention were found to be particularly advantageous
15 in the production of (co)oligomers and of (co)polymers having a relatively low molecular weight, i.e. below about 50000 daltons, for the production of which prior art catalysts have been found to be less suitable.

20 The properties of the products may be controlled by a proper choice of the catalyst composition, the starting material(s) and the reaction conditions. Also, when the presence of an unsaturated end group in the product is not a requirement, the molecular weight thereof can be controlled by adding hydrogen to the reaction mixture.

25 Catalysts according to the present invention are particularly suitable for the production of oligomers of the feed olefins. Oligomeric products which are of particular interest are linear alpha alkenes having a chain length within the range of 5 to 24 carbon atoms, of which those having between 6 and 10 carbon atoms in
30 the chain are currently more particularly preferred. They are in great demand as intermediates for the preparation of detergents, lubricant additives and polyolefins.

Catalysts according to the present invention are also particularly suitable for the production of liquid atactic polymers,
35 of which those having an olefinically unsaturated end group, more

- 20 -

preferably a vinylidene end group, and a number average molecular weight of from 300 to 10000 daltons are of particular current interest. Such liquid atactic vinylidene polymers, in particular those which are prepared from propylene, are useful as intermediates, e.g. for the preparation of dispersants for lubricating oil compositions.

Catalysts of the present invention are further suitable for the production of solid polymers, such as polyethylenes and copolymers thereof, polypropylenes and copolymers thereof, highly branched polypropylenes, and polystyrenes and copolymers thereof.

Mono- and bis- heterocyclopentadienyl-based catalysts of the present invention having a bulky substituent as defined hereinbefore on one or both of the 2 and 5 positions on the ring, for examples both of the complexes bis(2,5-diphenylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride and (2,5-diphenylphospholyl)(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dichloride were found to be particularly effective in the polymerisation and copolymerisation of olefins other than ethene alone, such as propene and octene with ethene.

A class of products, which is presently of particular interest are the syndiotactic polystyrenes. Catalysts according to the present invention, in particular monophospholyl metal complexes, e.g. substituted phospholyl titanium trichloride catalysts with MAO cocatalyst, were found to selectively catalyse the polymerisation of styrene to syndiotactic polystyrene.

The invention will be further illustrated by the following Examples.

Example A. Syntheses of heterocyclopentadienyl Group 4 complexes.

(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I

A solution of 1-phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetramethylphosphole, 2.87 g (13.3 mMol) in 50 ml of tetrahydrofuran was treated with lithium foil (3-4 molar equivalent) for 2-3 h. The excess of lithium was removed and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C. To the cooled solution 0.59 g of AlCl₃ was added. After 30 minutes at 0°C the resulting mixture was slowly added to a stirred suspension of ZrCl₄, 1.55 g (6.6 mMol) in 20 ml toluene at 0°C. After 30 minutes the reaction

- 21 -

mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue taken up in hexane and evaporated to dryness. The resulting material was chromatographed over SiO₂ with hexane as eluents. Evaporation of the volatiles from the eluted hexane fraction afforded 2.0 g I, which was characterized by ¹H-, ¹³C-, and ³¹P-NMR.
(Literature: F. Nief, F. Mathey, L. Ricard Organometallics 7, 1988, 921-926).

(C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, II

Complex II was prepared by a similar procedure as described for reaction of I, except that ZrCl₄ was replaced with C₅H₅ZrCl₃. ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR of the isolated product were in agreement with its formulation as (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂. Yield ca. 60%.

(3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, III

Complex III, was prepared according to the route described for I except that the phospholyl anion in this case was (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)⁻.

(3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, IV

Complex IV was prepared according to the route described for II except that the phospholyl anion in this case was (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂)⁻.

{W(CO)₄(C₄Me₄P)₂}ZrCl₂, V

A mixture of (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂ (1.75 mMol) and (norbornyldiene)W(CO)₄ (1.80 mMol) in methylcyclohexane was kept at 75°C for 5 hours, then cooled to room temperature. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated to yield a red solid. Yield 50%.

(Literature: Nief, F, Mathey, F., Ricard, L. J. Organomet. Chem. 1990, 384, 271).

(2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI

1.0 g of 2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂PPh was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran and reacted with 0.09 g of lithium. After 45 minutes excess lithium was removed and the resulting solution chilled to 0°C. To the cold solution 0.145 g of AlCl₃ was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for about 30 minutes. To the resulting reaction mixture 0.35 g of ZrCl₄ was added and stirring was continued for another 30 minutes at room temperature. After that period the reaction mixture was checked on the presence of phospholyl anion by means of ³¹P-NMR.

- 22 -

When all phospholyl anion had reacted solvent was removed under vacuo. The resulting solids were treated with dichloromethane and subsequently the insoluble fraction was rapidly removed by centrifugation and decanting the mother liquor. The obtained
5 dichloromethane solution was immediately evaporated and the product treated with toluene. In this process an oily phase is formed together with an clear solution. This clear solution was separated and subsequently all volatiles evaporated of. The residu was taken up in diethyl ether and the suspension stirred untill all oil had
10 solidified. The precipitate was suspended in toluene, the solids were removed by centrifugation and decanting the mother liquor, and the resulting solutions concentrated and subsequently cooled to -25°C. After 48 hours crystals had formed which were isolated. The product was characterized by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and ³¹P-NMR. The data
15 are in agreement with its formulation as (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂.

(2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, VII

Similarly to the preparation of (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, a solution was prepared of the (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P) anion in tetrahydrofuran and subsequently reacted with AlCl₃. This reaction mixture was dropwise
20 added to a solution of (C₅H₅)ZrCl₃ in tetrahydrofuran at room temperature and the whole mixture stirred for another 30 minutes. Subsequently, the reaction products were worked up as described for the VI complex with dichloromethane, ether, and toluene. After the latter step the volatiles were removed and the residue thoroughly
25 washed with hexane. After decanting the hexane layer and drying under vacuo a solid was isolated.

¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and ³¹P-NMR of the solid are in agreement with its formulation as (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂.

(C₄Me₄As)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, VIII

30 1-Phenyl-2,3,4,5-tetramethylarsole (1.18 g, 4.5 mMol) was reacted with excess lithium metal in tetrahydrofuran at room temperature. After two hours the reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C and transferred by canula onto solid anhydrous AlCl₃ (0.2 g, 1.5 mMol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature while
35 it was continuously stirred. The resulting solution was transferred

- 23 -

by canula to a stirred tetrahydrofuran suspension of $(C_5H_5)ZrCl_3$ (1.2 g, 4.5 mMol) at $-78^\circ C$. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for another 16 hours. Subsequently, the solvent was stripped in vacuo to afford a residue which was extracted with 50 ml of hexane. Hereafter, the residue was extracted with toluene. After evaporation of the volatiles from the toluene solution a powder remained which was characterized as $(C_4Me_4As)(C_5H_5)ZrCl_2$ with a small amount of a product resulting from reaction of phenyl-lithium with tetrahydrofuran.

(2,5-Ph₂-3-MeC₄HP)₂ZrCl₂, IX

0.64 g of 1,2,5-Ph₃-3-MeC₄HP was stirred with excess of lithium foil in 40 ml of thf at room temperature. After stirring for 45 minutes the excess lithium was removed and 0.5 ml of t-butylchloride was added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was warmed to $55^\circ C$ and stirring was continued for 30 minutes. The solvents were evaporated to yield the crude phospholyl lithium compound. To the crude lithium compound was added 30 ml of diethylether and the mixture was cooled to $-78^\circ C$. Subsequently a suspension of 228 mg of ZrCl₄ in toluene was slowly added and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. Hereafter the solvents were evaporated and the remainder dissolved in diethylether and chromatographed over silica. The solvents were evaporated and the resulting material washed with hexane. After drying under vacuum the solids were isolated. The product was characterized by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and ³¹P-NMR. The data are in agreement with its formulation as (2,5-Ph₂-3-MeC₄HP)₂ZrCl₂.

(2,5-Ph₂-3,4-Me₂C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, X

0.59 g of 1,2,5-Ph₃-3,4-Me₂C₄P was stirred with excess of lithium foil in 30 ml of thf for 4 hours at room temperature. Hereafter, excess lithium foil was removed and 0.6 ml of t-BuCl was added. The mixture was warmed to $55^\circ C$ and stirred for 45 minutes. Subsequently, the solution was cooled to room temperature and a suspension of 200 mg of ZrCl₄ in toluene added dropwise. After addition of ZrCl₄ was complete, the reaction mixture was warmed to $60^\circ C$ for 30 minutes. After this period the volatiles were removed under

- 24 -

vacuum and the solids extracted with toluene. Upon evaporation of the toluene a solid was obtained which was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2 . The product was characterized by ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, and ^{31}P -NMR. The data are in agreement with its formulation as (2,5-Ph₂-3,4-Me₂C₄P)₂ZrCl₂.

(Ph₄C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, XI

1.5 g of 1,2,3,4,5-Ph₅C₄P was stirred with excess of lithium foil in thf at room temperature for 16 hours. Hereafter, the excess lithium was removed, 2 ml t-BuCl was added, the reaction mixture was warmed to 55°C for one hour and subsequently all volatiles were removed under vacuo. The remaining solids were washed twice with hexane, dried under vacuo, and isolated. 0.5 g of the isolated product was suspended in 40 ml of diethylether and added to a suspension of 130 mg of ZrCl₄ in 10 ml of toluene at 0°C. After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 45 minutes, the temperature of the reaction mixture was raised to 45°C and stirring was continues for 30 minutes. The precipitate was removed by centrifugation and, subsequently, the volatiles under vacuum. The resulting solid was washed with hexane, isolated, and characterized by ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, and ^{31}P -NMR. The spectral data are in agreement with its formulation as (Ph₄C₄P)₂ZrCl₂.

(2-Me-5-PhC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XII

0.41 g of 1,2-Ph₂-5-MeC₄H₂P was dissolved in thf and reacted with an excess of lithium foil. When conversion of the starting material into the corresponding anion was complete (as measured by ^{31}P -NMR), the excess lithium was removed and 115 mg of AlCl₃ was added at 0°C. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and subsequently, slowly added to 190 mg of ZrCl₄ in thf at 0°C. After stirring the solution for 60 minutes at room temperature, the volatiles were evaporated off and the solvents extracted with toluene. Evaporation of the toluene, extraction of the obtained solids with CH_2Cl_2 , removal of the volatiles under vacuum, and subsequent washing of the solids with hexane afforded a precipitate which was isolated and characterized by ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, and ^{31}P -NMR. The spectral data are in agreement with its formulation as (2-

- 25 -

Me-5-PhC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂ (2 isomers).

(2-(3,5-t-Bu₂-4-OMeC₆H₂)-5-MeC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XIII

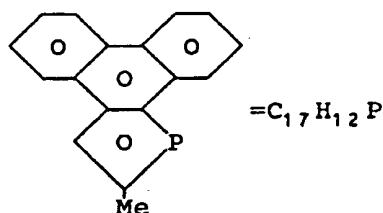
2,34 g of 1-Ph-2-(3,5-t-Bu₂-4-OMeC₆H₂)-5-MeC₄H₂P was dissolved in 100 ml of thf and reacted with excess sodium for 16 hours at room temperature. After removal of excess sodium, 2 ml of t-butylchloride was added to the reaction mixture, the temperature was raised to 55°C, and stirring continued for 2 hours. Subsequently the solvent was evaporated and the resulting product stirred with 40 ml of hexane until a suspension was obtained. Hereafter the suspension was centrifugated, the solution decanted, the solid product washed with 25 ml of hexane, dried under vacuum and isolated. 1,4 g of the isolated product was suspended in 25 ml of toluene and added to 450 mg of ZrCl₄ suspended in 10 ml of toluene in 45 minutes and the resulting mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was centrifugated, the supernatant decanted, and the solid remainder washed twice with 10 ml of toluene. The toluene supernatant and washings were combined and the solvent was evaporated. Subsequently the resulting product was dissolved in 50 ml of hexane, centrifugated and concentrated to about 15 ml. Upon cooling crystals were formed which were isolated after drying under vacuum. The product was characterized by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and ³¹P-NMR. The data are in agreement with its formulation as (2-(3,5-t-Bu₂-4-OMeC₆H₂)-5-MeC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂.

(C₁₇H₁₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XIV

Phosphole Ph-PC₁₇H₁₂ was dissolved in thf and treated with sodium. After stirring for 1,5 hours the excess of sodium was removed and 1 ml of t-butylchloride was added. The mixture was warmed to 52°C and stirring continued for 1 hour. The solvents were evaporated and the remainder washed twice with hexane/toluene (9:1). After drying under vacuum the solids were isolated. A suspension of 267 mg of this solid in 15 ml of toluene was added to a suspension of 0.33 mMol of ZrCl₄ in 10 ml of toluene at room temperature. After stirring overnight the mixture was centrifugated, the clear orange solution decanted and the solvents evaporated. The remaining solids were washed twice with hexane and subsequently treated with a 0.5 ml of

- 26 -

dichloromethane. The resulting solids were isolated and extracted with benzene and dichloromethane. After evaporation of the solvents a precipitate was isolated. The product was characterized by ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, and ^{31}P -NMR. The data are in agreement with its formulation as $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{P})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$.



(2,5-*n*-Pr₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XV

Compound XV was prepared in the same way as compound I by replacing Me₄C₄PPh with 2,5-*n*-Pr₂C₄H₂PPh. The NMR data of the isolated product are in agreement with its formulation as XV.

(2,5-*t*-Bu₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, XVI

A suspension was made of 220 mg phospholyl anion (0.63 mMol) in toluene and was cooled to -40°C. To this suspension was added 83 mg (C₅H₅)ZrCl₃ as a solid. The reaction was stirred for 20 hours at room temperature. The formed LiCl was filtered off. An equal amount of hexane was added to the toluene and stored at -40°C for two days. The yellow crystalline powder which had formed was isolated after decanting the mother liquor and drying under vacuum. The product was characterized by ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, and ^{31}P -NMR. The data are in agreement with its formulation as (2,5-*t*-Bu₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂.

(2,5-*c*-Pe₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XVII

1-Ph-2,5-*c*-Pe₂C₄H₂P was dissolved in thf and reacted with excess Na at room temperature. When all starting phosphole was converted into the anion, excess Na was removed and *t*-BuCl was added and the reaction mixture warmed to 55°C. Subsequently, the solvent was removed and the remaining solids washed with hexane and dried under vacuum. The so-obtained product was reacted with a suspension of ZrCl₄ in toluene at room temperature. After reaction, the solids were removed by centrifugation, the toluene solution concentrated,

- 27 -

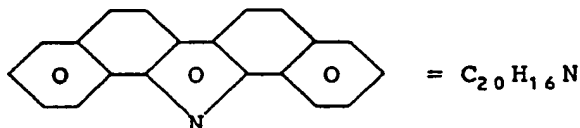
some hexane added, and cooled to -20°C . Upon cooling yellow crystalline material formed which was isolated after decantation of the mother liquor and drying under vacuum. The product was characterized by ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, and ^{31}P -NMR. The data are in agreement with its formulation as $(2,5\text{-c-Pr}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{P})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$.

$(2,5\text{-i-Pr}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{P})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$, XVIIA

309 mg phospholyl anion (1.72 mMol) was added to a 15 ml toluene and cooled to -40°C . 114 mg ZrCl_4 was added and the suspension was stirred for 20 hours at room temperature. The precipitate which had formed was removed and to the toluene layer an equal amount of hexane was added. Upon cooling of this solution to -40°C a yellow compound crystallized. After removing the mother liquor and drying the solid under vacuum, it was isolated. NMR data are in agreement with formulation of the material as $(2,5\text{-i-Pr}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{P})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$.

$(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N})(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{ZrCl}_2$, XVIII

Dibenzo [a,i]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl-lithium, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{NLi}$, 100 mg, was added to a suspension of 95 mg of $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{ZrCl}_3$ in toluene at room temperature. After stirring for 3 hours the precipitate is removed and the solution concentrated and cooled to -20°C . After 16 hours the resulting crystals were isolated and dried under vacuum. ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR data of the crystalline material are in agreement with its formulation as $(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N})(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{ZrCl}_2$.



$(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$, XIX

Dibenzo [a,i]-3,4,5,6-tetrahydrocarbazolyl-lithium, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{NLi}$, 100 mg, was added to a suspension of 42 mg of ZrCl_4 in toluene at room temperature. After stirring for 3 hours the precipitate is removed and the solution concentrated and cooled to -20°C . After 16 hours the resulting crystals were isolated and dried under vacuum. ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR data as well as elemental analyses of the crystalline

- 28 -

material are in agreement with its formulation as $(C_{20}H_{16}N)_2ZrCl_2$.

3,4-Dimethylphospholyl titanium trichloride, XX

To a solution of 50 mg bis(3,4-dimethylphospholyl) zirconium dichloride in 1 ml of C_6D_6 was added 0.5 ml 1 M $TiCl_4$ in toluene at room temperature. The solution turned bright red and a precipitate formed. The solvents were evaporated of and the remainder extracted with hexane. The crystals which formed whilst cooling to $-40^\circ C$ were separated, dried, and characterized by NMR.

NMR data of $(3,4-Me_2C_4H_2P)TiCl_3$ (CD_2Cl_2 , δ , ppm): ^{31}P : 190.07. 1H : 1.81(s,3), 6.78(d,1, $J_{P-H}=35.5Hz$).

2,3,4,5-Tetramethylphospholyl titanium trichloride, XXI

To a solution of 307 mg of bis-(2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholyl)-zirconium dichloride in 40 ml of hexane was added 1.5 ml 1M solution of $TiCl_4$ in toluene at $-78^\circ C$. The yellow-orange solutions darkened immediately and was allowed to warm to room temperature.

Subsequently the solvents were evaporated and the product extracted with hexane. After evaporation of the solvent the remaining solids were collected and characterized by NMR.

NMR data of $(2,3,4,5-Me_4C_4P)TiCl_3$ (CD_2Cl_2 , δ , ppm): ^{31}P : 212.06. 1H : 2.47(s,3), 2.68(d,3, $J_{P-H}=9.5Hz$).

2,5-Diphenylphospholyl titanium trichloride, XXII

To a solution of 502 mg of 1,2,5-triphenylphosphole in 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran was added an excess of lithium foil at room temperature. After stirring for one hour the excess of lithium was removed and the solution was cooled to $0^\circ C$. To the chilled solution 0.33 equivalent of $AlCl_3$ was added and stirring was continued for another 30 minutes. Subsequently the solution was cooled to $-20^\circ C$ and 0.5 ml of trimethyl chloro silane was added. After warming the reaction mixture to room temperature the volatiles were evaporated of and the remaining residue chracterized. ^{31}P -NMR showed that 87% of the residue consisted of 2,5-diphenyl-trimethylsilyl phosphole (^{31}P -NMR (CD_2Cl_2): -38.53 ppm, 1H -NMR (CD_2Cl_2) -0.24(d,9), 7.2-7.6(m,12). This residu was taken up in 30 ml of hexane and 2.5 ml of 1.0 M $TiCl_4$ in toluene was added at $-78^\circ C$. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room tempearture and the solvents were

- 29 -

evaporated. The product was obtained by extraction of the residue with dichloromethane and recrystallization of the obtained solids from the same solvent.

5 NMR data of (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)TiCl₃ (CD₂Cl₂, δ , ppm): ³¹P: 160.79.
¹H: 7.50-7.52(m,6), 7.90-7.93(m,4), 8.09-8.10(d,2).

2,3,4,5-Tetraphenylphospholyl titanium trichloride, XXIII
To a solution of 100 mg of pentaphenylphosphole in 25 ml of thf was added an excess of lithium foil. After stirring at room temperature for 3 hours the excess of lithium was removed, excess of
10 trimethylsilyl chloride was added, and the reaction mixture stirred for another 15 minutes. Hereafter the volatiles were removed under vacuum and the remainder extracted with dichloro methane.
Evaporation of the solvent afforded trimethylsilyl 2,3,4,5-tetra-
phenyl phosphole (³¹P-NMR: -23.93 ppm; ¹H-NMR: -0.25(d,9), 7.0-
15 7.4(m,20)ppm) plus some impurities. This product was taken up in hexane and 1 ml of 1.0 M solution of TiCl₄ in toluene was added at -78°C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and the solvents were evaporated of. After extraction of the residue with
dichloromethane and recrystallization of the obtained product from
20 dichloromethane/hexane the desired compound was isolated as dark-purple crystals.

NMR data of (2,3,4,5-Ph₄C₄P)TiCl₃ (CD₂Cl₂, δ , ppm): ³¹P: 189.93.
¹H: 7.20-7.50(m).

2,5-Diphenyl-3,4-dimethylphospholyl titaniumtrichloride, XXIV
25 2,5-Diphenyl-3,4-dimethylphospholyl titaniumtrichloride was synthesized by the reaction of TiCl₄ with bis-(2,5-diphenyl-3,4-dimethylphospholyl)zirconium dichloride in hexane/toluene at room temperature in a way essentially similar to the synthesis of XXI.

30 NMR data of (2,5-diphenyl-3,4-dimethylphospholyl) titaniumtrichloride (CD₂Cl₂, δ ppm): ³¹P: 182.15 ¹H: 2.70 (s,6), 7.4 - 7.7 (m,10).

2,5-Di-t-butylphospholyl titanium trichloride, XXV
2,5-Di-t-butylphospholyl titanium trichloride was synthesized in a way essentially similar to XXIII, except that 1-phenyl-2,5-di-t-butylphosphole was used as the starting material.
35

- 30 -

(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂, XXVI

(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, was dissolved in toluene and reacted with 2 equivalents of MeLi dissolved in diethyl ether at -70°C. During addition of the MeLi the reaction mixture changed from orange via green to yellow and a precipitate had formed. After one hour the reaction mixture was centrifugated and the solids removed by decanting the mother liquor. After evaporation of the toluene, the resulting solid was extracted with hexane. Concentration of the hexane layer and subsequent cooling afforded yellow crystalline (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂. Yield ca. 60%.

(C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe₂, XXVII

Complex XXVII was prepared similar to compound XXVI except that (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, II, was used instead of I.

(C₅Me₅)(2,5-Me₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, XXVIII

1.76 g (5.3 mMol) of (C₅Me₅)ZrCl₃ and 0.53 g (5.3 mMol) of Li(2,5-Me₂C₄H₂N) were weighted into a Schlenkvessel. The flask was cooled to -196°C, 50 ml of toluene was added and the contents was slowly warmed up to room temperature. After the mixture had been stirred for 18 hours at room temperature, a pale yellow suspension had formed. The precipitate was allowed to settle and the clear yellow solution was filtered. Concentration of the filtrate and cooling to -20°C produced pale-yellow needles. Isolation afforded the title compound in 35% yield.

(C₅Me₅)(2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, XXIX

A similar procedure as described for (C₅Me₅)(2,5-Me₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, XXVIII, was applied. The reaction time was 27 h at room temperature. Yield 21%.

(C₅Me₅)(2,5-Me₂C₄H₂N)ZrMe₂, XXX

1.8 ml of a 1.6 M solution of MeLi in diethyl ether was slowly added to a stirred solution of 0.51 g (1.29 mMol) of (C₅Me₅)(2,5-Me₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, XXVIII in 40 ml of diethyl ether. The solution was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residu was extracted with pentane. The pale-yellow pentane solution was concentrated and cooled to -30°C. The yellow micro-crystals were isolated. Yield 0.21 g (66%). ³¹P-NMR.

- 31 -

(C₄Me₄P)(C₅Me₅)ZrCl₂, XXXI

Complex XXXI was prepared by a similar procedure as described for II except that (C₅H₅)ZrCl₃ was replaced with (C₅Me₅)ZrCl₃.

(C₄Me₄P)(C₅Me₅)ZrMe₂, XXXII

Complex XXXII was prepared by a similar procedure as described for XXXVII except that XXXI was used instead of II.

(C₅Me₅)(2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂N)ZrMe₂, XXXIII

A similar procedure as given (C₅Me₅)(2,5-Me₂C₄H₂N)ZrMe₂, XXX, was applied except that (C₅Me₅)(2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂N)ZrCl₂, XXIX, was used as the starting material. The title compound was isolated as pale-orange crystals in 29% yield. The NMR data of the orange material are in line with its formulation as (C₅Me₅)(2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂N)ZrMe₂.

Example B. Syntheses of ionic catalyts compositions.

[(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe⁺][B₁₁CH₁₂-], XXXIV

(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂, XXVI, (50 mg, 0.125 mMol) was dissolved in toluene and reacted with [Bu₃NH⁺][B₁₁CH₁₂-] (41.5 mg, 0.125 Mol) at room temperature. An orange-brown precipitate formed which was isolated by centrifugation of the reaction mixture and decanting of the mother liquor. The obtained precipitate was washed once more with fresh toluene and thereafter dried under vacuum. The resulting material was used as a catalyst in olefin polymerizations. It is moderately well soluble in bromobenzene and its ¹H-NMR in d⁵-bromobenzene shows only traces of free Bu₃N.

[(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe⁺][(p-FC₆H₄)₄B⁻], XXXV

(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂, XXVI (50 mg, 0.125 mMol) was dissolved in toluene and reacted with [PhNMe₂H⁺][(p-FC₆H₄)₄B⁻] (64.3 mg, 0.125 mMol) at room temperature. A yellow precipitate formed which was isolated by centrifugation of the reaction mixture and decanting of the mother liquor. The obtained precipitate was washed once more with fresh toluene and thereafter dried under vacuum. Yield was quantitative assuming the solid had composition [(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe⁺][(p-FC₆H₄)₄B⁻]. The resulting material was used as a catalyst in olefin polymerizations. It is moderately well soluble in bromobenzene and its ¹H-NMR in d⁵-bromobenzene shows only traces of free PhNMe₂.

- 32 -

[(C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe⁺][(p-FC₆H₄)₄B⁻], XXXVI
(C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe₂, XXVII, (42 mg, 0.125 mMol) was dissolved in
toluene/hexane (1/2) and reacted with [PhNMe₂H⁺][(p-FC₆H₄)₄B⁻]
(64.3 mg, 0.125 mMol) at room temperature. A brown sticky compound
5 formed immediately. This was treated with hexane to afford a yellow-
green solid which was isolated by centrifugation of the reaction
mixture and decanting of the mother liquor. The obtained precipitate
was washed twice with fresh hexane and thereafter dried under
vacuum. Yield was quantitative assuming the solid had composition
10 [(C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe⁺][(p-FC₆H₄)₄B⁻]. The resulting material was used
as a catalyst in olefin polymerizations.

Example C. Polymerisation experiments.

Exp. 1.

Catalyst XXXIV, 0.125 mMol (starting from 50 mg (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂,
15 XXVI) was taken up in 5 ml of bromobenzene and charged to a 25 ml
autoclave. At a temperature of 45°C the autoclave was charged with
600 kPa propene and connected to an approximately 1.5 l. supply
vessel also charged with 600 kPa propene at 45°C. Initial decrease
in propene pressure were corrected by repressuring autoclave and
20 supply vessel after ca. 10 minutes to 600 kPa. Thereafter, during
the reaction the pressure and the decrease in pressure were recorded
continuously. After 1.5 hours the reaction was stopped. Analysis and
measuring of the autoclave contents showed that 2 ml of organic
liquid had been formed which were characterized as atactic propene
25 polymers of low molecular weight, M_n = 120 (¹H-NMR).

Exp. 2.

Catalyst XXXV, 0.125 mMol (prepared starting from 50 mg
(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂, XXVI) was taken up in 5 ml of bromobenzene and
charged to a 25 ml autoclave. At a temperature of 45°C the reactor
30 was charged with 600 kPa of propene and connected to an
approximately 1.5 l. supply vessel also charged with 600 kPa propene
at 45°C. During the reaction the pressure and the decrease in
pressure were recorded continuously. After 13 minutes the reaction
was stopped. Analysis and measuring of the autoclave contents showed
35 the formation of 0.5 ml of atactic propene polymers of low molecular

- 33 -

weight, $M_n = 180$ ($^1\text{H-NMR}$).

Exp. 3.

Catalyst XXXV, 0.125 mMol (prepared starting from 50 mg
($\text{C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P}$) $_2\text{ZrMe}_2$, XXVI) was taken up in 1 ml of toluene and
subsequently 4 ml of toluene solution containing 10% MAO were added.
The solution was charged to a 25 ml autoclave. At 45°C 600 kPa of
propene were charged to the autoclave and connected to an
approximately 1.5 l. supply vessel also charged with 600 kPa propene
at 45°C Initial decrease in propene pressure were corrected by
repressuring autoclave and supply vessel after ca. 10 minutes to
600 kPa. Thereafter, during the reaction the pressure and the
decrease in pressure were recorded continuously. After 52 minutes
the reaction was stopped. Analysis and measuring of the autoclave
contents showed the formation of 8 ml of atactic propene polymers of
low molecular weight, $M_n = 690$ ($^1\text{H-NMR}$).

Exp. 4.

Similar to Exp. 3 except that the reaction was stopped after 40
minutes. Yield 5 ml of atactic propenepolymers of low molecular
weight, $M_n = 460$ ($^1\text{H-NMR}$).

Exp. 5.

Similar to Exp. 3 except that the reactor and supply vessel
were charged with 3 bar of ethylene instead of 600 kPa propene.
Furthermore, initial drop in pressure was not corrected. After 15
minutes the reaction was stopped. Inspection of the autoclave
contents showed that a white powder, polyethylene, had formed. It
was isolated by filtration, yield 1.15 g, with melting point 119°C.

Exp. 6.

Similar to Exp. 5 except that before ethylene was charged 2 ml
of styrene were added to the autoclave. After 13 minutes the
reaction was terminated and the autoclave contents analyzed. 2.0 gr
of solid products and 0.5 ml of soluble products had formed which
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra showed the presence of both styrene and
ethylene. The solid product showed a melting point of 108°C.

Exp. 7.

Catalyst XXXV, 160 mg, 0.25 mMol (prepared starting from 100 mg

- 34 -

(C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂ according to the procedure described above), was taken up in 6 ml of toluene and 4 ml of a toluene solution containing 10% MAO. To a 1 ltr autoclave, equipped with a magnetic stirring and catalyst injection device, 180 ml toluene and 2 ml 10% MAO in toluene were added. The contents were heated to 45°C and pressurized with 600 kPa of propene under continuous stirring. After 15 minutes 2 ml of the 10% MAO solution in toluene were injected via the catalyst injection system and the injection system was subsequently washed with 10 ml of fresh toluene. Both fraction were added to the autoclave. Hereafter the catalyst system was used to inject the catalyst XXXV/MAO mixture. During the experiments propene was continuously fed to the reactor to keep the pressure at 600 kPa. After 26 minutes the reaction was terminated. Analysis of the reactor contents showed the formation of 54 gr of atactic propene polymer of low molecular weight, $M_n = 1000$ (¹H-NMR).

Exp. 8.

Similar to Exp. 6 except that 600 kPa of propene were charged to the autoclave in stead of 300 kPa ethene. After 20 minutes the reaction was terminated, and the reactor contents analysed. The reaction afforded 6 ml of product which appeared to be a copolymer of propene and styrene, $M_n = 750$ (¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR).

Exp. 9.

Catalyst XXXV, 0.025 mMol (starting from 10 mg (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrMe₂, XXVI) were taken up in 0.5 ml of bromobenzene in a glass minireactor. To the reactor were added 0.1 ml of hexene-1 at room temperature. Within 2 minutes complete conversion of hexene-1 was observed with concomitant formation of poly(hexene-1) of low molecular weight, $M_n = 170$ (¹H-NMR).

Exp. 10.

Catalyst XXXV in combination with MAO, similar to Exp. 3, was dissolved in 40 ml of toluene in a glass Schlenk vessel and 20 ml hexene-1. After 60 hours at room temperature evaporation of the reaction volatiles 5 g of oligomeric poly-hexene-1 was recovered, $M_n = 650$ (¹H-NMR).

- 35 -

Exp. 11.

A 1 ltr autoclave (see Exp. 7) containing 200 ml of toluene and 4 ml of a toluene solution containing 10- MAO, was charged with 300 Kpa of ethene at 45°C. The system was allowed to reach equilibrium while the pressure was kept at 300 kPa. Subsequently, ethylene supply was shut of and (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, 0.01 mMol, dissolved in 10 ml of toluene were added to the autoclave by means of the catalyst injection system. After 7 minutes the reaction was stopped and after release of excess ethylene, the autoclave contents isolated. 4 Grams of a white powder, which was found to be polyethylene (m.p. 115.5°C), were obtained.

Exp. 12.

Similar to Exp. 11 except that (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, II, was used as catalyst precursor instead of (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, and the reaction was run at 60°C. After 4 minutes the reaction afforded 4.1 g of polyethylene.

Exp. 13.

Similar to Exp. 11 except that the catalyst precursor was [W(CO)₄(C₄Me₄P)₂]ZrCl₂, V, the olefin feed was 600 kPa of propene, and the reaction temperature was 50°C. Atactic propene polymer were recovered from the reaction mixture (M_n=3.000, activity is 10.000 mMol propene/ mMol "Zr"/ hr).

Exp. 14.

Similar to Exp. 3 but instead of MAO, i-Bu₆Al₄O₃ was added (same ratio of Zr:Al in both cases). The reaction afforded after 4 hours 1.5 ml of propene oligomers (M_n not determined).

Exp. 15.

Similar to Exp. 7 but instead of catalyst XXXV catalyst XXXVI (0.25 mMol prepared from 85 mg (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrMe₂, XXVII, and 128 mg of borate) was used. After 2 hours 12 g atactic propene oligomer was formed with mol. weight of 380.

Exp. 16.

A 1 ltr autoclave (see Exp. 7) containing 200 ml of toluene and 3,5 ml of a toluene solution containing 10-MAO, was charged with 600 kPa of propene at 45°C. The system was allowed to reach

- 36 -

equilibrium while the pressure was kept at 600 kPa. Subsequently, (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, 0.01 mMol, dissolved in 10 ml of toluene, were added to the autoclave by means of the catalyst injection system. After 14 minutes the reaction was stopped by release of excess propylene. The autoclave contents were isolated and weighed. Comparison of the weight of the reactor contents before and after the polymerization reaction showed the formation of 38 g of product which is an atactic propene polymer (with molecular weight >50.000).
Exp. 17.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, VII. Reaction time was 30 minutes and yield 31 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 1700.

Exp. 18.

In a 25 ml autoclave (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, 0.01 mMol, was dissolved in 10 ml of toluene. To this solution MAO-on-SiO₂ (purchased from Witco, containing 17% Al) were added and this mixture stirred for 5 minutes by means of a magnetic stirring bar. During this time the solution discoloured and the heterogeneous phase became dark yellow. Subsequently the autoclave was pressurized with 600 kPa of propene and warmed to 45°C. After 48 minutes the reaction was terminated by releasing the propene pressure. The reaction contents were treated with a small amount of water, filtrated to remove the solids, dried over MgSO₄, and the volatiles removed under vacuo. Yield (determined by weighing reactor contents before and after reaction) 2,7 g of a propene polymer with molecular weight of 610 (determined by ¹H-NMR).

Exp. 19.

Similar to Exp. 18 except that the supported MAO of 17% Al was replaced with one containing 24.% Al. Yield after 1 hour 25 minutes 2.6 g propene polymer of molecular weight 910.

Exp. 20.

In a 1 ltr autoclave 120 ml of toluene containing (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, 0.02 mMol, and 1.12 g of MAO-on-SiO₂ were introduced under vacuum by means of a syringe. The syringe was

- 37 -

rinsed with another 100 ml of toluene which were also introduced in the reactor. Subsequently the reactor was pressurized with 600 kPa of propene and heated to 45°C. After 2 hours and 40 minutes the reaction was terminated by release of the propene pressure and the product worked up by filtration and evaporating of the volatiles under vacuum. Yield 5,6 g of polypropylene with a molecular weight of 1470

Exp. 21.

In a 25 ml autoclave catalyst XXXV, 0.125 mMol, was stirred in 10 ml of toluene with MAO-on-SiO₂ (24.5% Al), 2.8 g (Zr:Al=1:200). The autoclave was charged with 600 kPa of propene and heated till 45°C. After 26 minutes the reaction was stopped and the product isolated. Yield: 2,2 g of polypropylene with molecular weight 350.

Exp. 22.

Similar to Exp. 20 except that (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, was replaced with catalyst XXXV, 0.25 mMol and 1.38 g of MAO-on-SiO₂ (24.5% Al) (Zr:Al = 1:50) was used. After 1 hour and 5 minutes work up of the reactor contents afforded 13.25 g of polypropylenes with molecular weight 660.

Exp. 23.

Similar to Exp. 18 except that (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, was replaced with (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, III. After 35 minutes stirring of the reaction mixture was stopped to allow the solids to settle. After settling of the solids the clear solution was decanted and worked up. This afforded 0.7 g of propene oligomers with molecular weight 550. The settled solids were suspended in 10 ml of toluene and this suspension again exposed to 600 kPa of propene. After 45 minutes similar work up of the reaction mixture as described for the first polymerization afforded 0.4 g of propene oligomers with molecular weight 550. Treating the solids for the third time with with propene as described herefor and complete work up of the reaction contents after 25 minutes afforded 0.6 g of propene oligomers with molecular weight of 1300.

Exp. 24.

In a 1 ltr. autoclave toluene was introduced containing 5 mMol

- 38 -

of MAO. The reactor was charged with 100 kPa of ethylene and warmed till 45°C. After equilibration of the system, (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, III, 0.01 mMol, dissolved in toluene was introduced in the reactor by means of a catalyst injection system. Total amount of toluene is 220 ml. After 5 minutes the reaction was stopped and produced polyethylene recovered by filtration of the reactor contents. Yield 1.9 g.

Exp. 25.

Similar to Exp. 24 except that (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, III, was replaced with (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, IV. The reaction afforded 6.1 g. of polyethylene.

Exp. 26.

To a 1 l autoclave containing 240 ml of toluene containing 10 mMol of MAO under 580 kPa of propene at 40°C, were charged 10 ml of toluene containing 0.02 mMol of (Me₄C₄As)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, VIII, by means of a catalyst injection system. The reaction was terminated by venting excess propene and subsequently the product was isolated by evaporating of the volatiles. The reaction afforded atactic polypropylenes with molecular weight >10.000 and showed a turnover number 3000 mMol/mMol.h.

Exp. 27.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-Ph₂-3,4-Me₂C₄)₂ZrCl₂, IX. Reaction time was 30 minutes and yield 7 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 450. Turnover number = 33.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 28.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (Ph₄C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, XI. Reaction time was 30 minutes and the reaction yielded only traces of propene polymer which was not further analyzed.

- 39 -

Exp. 29.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-Ph₂-3,4-Me₂C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, X. Reaction time was 10 minutes and yield 12,5 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 20.000. Turnover number = 180.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 30.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2-Me-5-PhC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XII. Reaction time was 26 minutes and yield 38 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 6.700. Turnover number = 200.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 31.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2-(3,5-t-Bu₂-4-OMeC₆H₂)-5-MeC₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XIII. Reaction time was 55 minutes and yield 50 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 7.500. Turnover number = 120.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 32.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (C₁₇H₁₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XIV. Reaction time was 30 minutes and yield 14 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight >50.000. Turnover number = 70.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 33.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-n-Pr₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XV. Reaction time was 10 minutes and yield 1,2 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 1.600. Turnover number = 17.500 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 34.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, III. Reaction time was 15 minutes and the reaction yielded only traces of propene polymer which was not further analyzed.

Exp. 35

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-t-Bu₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, XVI. Reaction time was 45 minutes and the reaction yielded 9.5 g atactic propene oligomers of molecular weight 1.400. Turnover number = 17.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 36.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-c-Fe₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XVII. Reaction time was 10 minutes and the reaction yielded 17.5 g of atactic propene polymer of molecular weight 1.500. Turnover number = 250.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 37.

In a 1 ltr autoclave 120 ml of toluene containing (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, 0.01 mMol, and 1.12 g of MAO-on-SiO₂ (purchased from Witco, containing 17% Al) were introduced under vacuum by means of a syringe. The syringe was rinsed with another 100 ml of toluene which were also introduced in the reactor. Subsequently the reactor was pressurized with 600 kPa of propene and heated to 45°C. After 48 minutes the reaction was terminated by release of the propene pressure and the product worked up by filtration and evaporating of the volatiles under vacuum. Yield 14,5 g of polypropylene with a molecular weight of 4.600. Turnover number = 43.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 38.

Similar to Exp. 18 except that (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, was replaced with (C₄Me₄P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, II. After 27 minutes 2,4 g of atactic propene polymer with molecular weight 470 were formed. Turnover number = 12.400 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 39.

Similar to Exp. 18 except that (C₄Me₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I, was replaced with (3,4-Me₂C₄H₂P)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, IV. After 45 minutes the yield of the reaction was 1,1 g of polypropylene. Turnover number = 3.500 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 40.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that propene was replaced with

- 41 -

300 kPa of ethylene. The reaction time was 5 minutes and the yield 7,2 g of polyethylene. Turnover number = 310.000.

Exp. 41.

5 Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with (Me₄C₄P)₂ZrCl₂, I. After one hour the reaction afforded only traces of polypropylene which was not characterized further.

Exp. 42.

10 Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (C₂₀H₁₆N)(C₅H₅)ZrCl₂, XVIII. Reaction time was 50 minutes and the reaction yielded 31 g of atactic, highly branched propene polymer of molecular weight >10.000. Turnover number = 85.000 mol/mol.h.

Exp. 43.

15 Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (C₂₀H₁₆N)₂ZrCl₂, XIX. Reaction time was 60 minutes and the reaction yielded 8.5 g of atactic, highly branched propene polymer of molecular weight 3.000. Turnover number = 20.000 mol/mol.h.

20 Exp 44.

Similar to Exp. 16 except that (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI, was replaced with an equimolar amount of (2,5-*i*-Pr₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, XVIIA. Reaction time was 30 minutes and the reaction yielded 17.0 g of atactic propene oligomers with molecular weight 1.400. Turnover number = 79.000.

25 A summary of the above polymerization experiments is given in Table 1.

Exp. 45-50.

30 Copolymerisations of ethylene with octene-1 catalyzed by (2,5-Ph₂C₄H₂P)₂ZrCl₂, VI.

The polymerization reactions were performed according to the following procedure:

35 Toluene and octene were introduced in a 1 l autoclave and to the mixture 5.0 mmol of MAO dissolved in toluene was added. Subsequently the mixture was heated to the reaction temperature

- 42 -

while ethylene was supplied at constant pressure. After equilibration 0.01 mmol of catalyst precursor $(2,5\text{-Ph}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{P})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$, VI, was added to the reactor contents by means of a catalyst injection device. During polymerization ethylene was supplied to maintain the original pressure. After reaction the reaction contents were poured into methanol, isolated by centrifugation, dried at 70°C under vacuum, weighed, and characterized. The polymerization experiments and the reaction parameters and results are summarized in Table 2.

Exp. 51 - 56.

Styrene polymerization experiments

The reactions were performed according to the following procedure unless stated otherwise:

To a solution of 0.01 mmol of phospholyl TiCl_3 in 5 ml of toluene was added 5.00 mmol of MAO (3.35 ml, 10%w Al in toluene) at room temperature. This solution was warmed to 60°C and after stirring for 10 minutes 5 ml of cold purified styrene was added. The polymerization was terminated by pouring the reaction into a 5% HCl/methanol solution. The precipitate was isolated by centrifugation, washed with methanol and dried in vacuo to a constant weight. The products were characterized as syndiotactic polystyrenes on the basis of NMR and melting point.

The results, including the melting temperatures of the products, are listed in Table 3.

Example D. Oligomerisation and co-oligomerisation experiments.

Exp. 57 - 61, Oligomerisation of ethylene.

The heterocyclopentadienyl zirconium complexes used in these five experiments were: XXVI, XXXII, XXVII, XXX and XXXIII, respectively.

In all five experiments a 500 ml autoclave was charged with 90 ml of toluene, containing 0.05 mmol of $[\text{Bu}_3\text{NH}^+][\text{B}_{11}\text{CH}_{12}^-]$. The reactor contents was heated to 90°C and subsequently pressurized with 1000 kPa of ethylene. Hereafter, the heterocyclopentadienyl zirconium complex, dissolved in 10 ml of toluene, was injected. During the reaction constant pressure was maintained by continuous

- 43 -

supply of ethylene. At the end of the (predetermined) reaction time, the reaction was terminated by water injection. Yields were determined by monitoring ethylene uptake, product distribution was determined by gas-liquid chromatography. The outcomes of the reactions are given in Table 4.

Exp. 62. Co-oligomerisation of ethylene with 1-pentene.

The heterocyclopentadienyl zirconium complex used in this experiment was XXVI.

The procedure was identical to that described in Exp. 27 except that the total amount of comonomer, 457 mmol of 1-pentene, was charged together with the solvent, 90 ml of toluene, at the start of the experiment. The outcome of the reaction is given in Table 5.

Table 1: Polymerization experiments 1-44.

Exp	Cat.	Cocat	3 rd comp.	Feed	Turn- over ^{a)}	Mol. weight (Mn)
1	<u>XXXIV</u>		-	Propene	~200	120
2	<u>XXXV</u>		-	Propene	~400	180
3	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Propene	~1.300	690
4	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Propene	~1.200	460
5	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Ethene	~1.300	b)
6	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Ethene/Styrene		c)
7	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Propene	12.000	1.000
8	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Propene/Styrene		750 d)
9	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Hexene-1	~10.000	170
10	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO	Hexene-1	~35	650
11	<u>I</u>	MAO	-	Ethene	120.000	e)
12	<u>II</u>	MAO	-	Ethene	220.000	-
13	<u>V</u>	MAO	-	Propene	3.000	10.000
14	<u>XXXV</u>		IBAO	Propene	70	-
15	<u>XXXVI</u>		MAO	Propene	2.400	380
16	<u>VI</u>	MAO	-	Propene	360.000	>50.000
17	<u>VII</u>	MAO	-	Propene	140.000	1.700
18	<u>I</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	8.000	610
19	<u>I</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	4.500	910
20	<u>I</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	2.500	1470
21	<u>XXXV</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	850	350
22	<u>XXXV</u>		MAO/SiO ₂	Propene	1.200	660
23	<u>III</u>	MAO/SiO ₂		Propene		550
		MAO/SiO ₂		Propene		610
		MAO/SiO ₂		Propene		610
24	<u>III</u>	MAO	-	Ethene	85.000	
25	<u>IV</u>	MAO	-	Ethene	260.000	
26	<u>VIII</u>	MAO	-	Propene	3.000	>10.000

- 45 -

Table 1 (cont'd)

Exp	Cat.	Cocat	3 rd comp.	Feed	Turn- over ^{a)}	Mol. weight (Mn)
27	<u>IX</u>	MAO	-	Propene	33.000	450
28	<u>XI</u>	MAO	-	Propene	trace	-
29	<u>X</u>	MAO	-	Propene	180.000	20.000
30	<u>XII</u>	MAO	-	Propene	200.000	6.700
31	<u>XIII</u>	MAO	-	Propene	120.000	7.500
32	<u>XIV</u>	MAO	-	Propene	70.000	>50.000
33	<u>XV</u>	MAO	-	Propene	17.500	1.600
34	<u>III</u>	MAO	-	Propene	traces	-
35	<u>XVI</u>	MAO	-	Propene	17.000	1.400
36	<u>XVII</u>	MAO	-	Propene	250.000	1.500
37	<u>VI</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	43.000	4.600
38	<u>II</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	12.400	470
39	<u>IV</u>	MAO/SiO ₂	-	Propene	3.500	-
40	<u>VI</u>	MAO	-	Ethene	310.000	-
41	<u>I</u>	MAO	-	Propene	trace	-
42	<u>XVIII</u>	MAO	-	Propene	85.000	>10.000
43	<u>XIX</u>	MAO	-	Propene	20.000	3.000
44	<u>XVIIA</u>	MAO	-	Propene	79.000	1.400

a) Mol/Mol.h.

b) PE m.p. = 119°C.

c) PE-copolymer m.p. = 108°C.

d) PP-copolymer.

e) PE m.p. = 115°C.

Table 2: Ethylene-octene-1 copolymerizations.

Exp.	Toluene ml	Octene-1 g	Ethylene kPa	Temp. °C	Time min.	Yield g	Ratio C ₂ =/C ₈ = mol/mol
45	150	40	40	70	8	9.6	0.5:1
46	150	40	100	30	10	not det.	0.6:1
47	150	40	300	71	5	13	2.1:1
48	210	10	300	70	6	26	6.2:1
49	210	10	300	30	6	21	6.6:1
50	210	10	300	10	6	16	4.6:1

Table 3: Styrene polymerizations

Exp.	Catalyst	Reaction time (min.)	Yield (g)	t.o.f. (mol/mol. hr ^c)	M.p. (DSC) (°C)
51	XX	30	0.01	20	
		90	0.05	30	260, 266
52	XXI	30	0.01	20	
		90	0.06	40	259, 264
53	XXII	20	0.09	260	
		30	0.12	230	
		60	0.16	310 ^a	258, 266
54	XXIII	60	0.04	40 ^b	
55	XXIV	60	0.03	30	256, 265
56	XXV	120	1.50	720 ^d	253, 264

Conditions: 0.01 mmol catalyst, 5.00 mmol MAO, 5 ml toluene, 5 ml styrene, 60°C.

- 0.005 mmol catalyst, 20 mmol MAO, 10 ml toluene.
- 0.0065 mmol catalyst, 3.25 mmol MAO.
- mol syndiotactic polystyrene/(mol catalyst.hr).
- 0.02 mmol catalyst, 10.0 mmol MAO, 10 ml toluene, 5 ml styrene, 25°C

Table 4: Oligomerisation

Experiment	57	58	59	60	61
reaction time (min)	30	30	6	26	24
Ethene consumed (g)	62	7	10	8	8
Product C ₄	0.7	0.8	0.04	0.1	0.3
olefin (g)					
Product C ₈ , C ₁₀ olefins (g)	3.6	2.3	0.2	0.6	1.2
hexene (g)	1.0	0.8	0.06	0.2	0.4
Product C ₁₂₊ olefins (g)	57.7	3.9	9.7	7.3	6.5
Distributions of hexenes (wt%)					
1-hexene	94.0	89.3	95.0	96.0	94.9
2-hexene	5.7	10.3	5.0	3.7	4.5
2-ethyl-1-butene	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6

Table 5: Co-oligomerisation

Experiment	62
reaction time (min)	3
Ethene consumed (g)	8.2
Product C ₄	0.05
olefin (g)	
Product C ₆ , C ₈ , C ₁₀ olefins (g)	0.2
hexene (g)	0.03
Product C ₇ , C ₉ , C ₁₁ olefins (g)	n.a.
heptene (g)	0.07
Product C ₁₂₊ olefins (g)	n.a.
Distributions of hexenes (wt%)	
1-hexene	95.5
2-hexene	4.0
2-ethyl-1-butene	0.5
Distribution of heptenes (wt%)	
1-heptene	89.0
2-heptene	4.0
2-ethyl-1-pentene	7.0

n.a. = not available yet.

- 49 -

C L A I M S

1. A catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons comprising of a heterocyclopentadienyl of the general formula C_4AR_4 ,
 5 wherein A is a Group 15 element and each R, which is connected to a carbon of the heterocyclopentadienyl ring, can be the same or different and is chosen from hydrogen or an organic substituent (optionally containing one or more hetero-atoms), in complex with a Group 4 or 5 metal.
- 10 2. A catalyst composition according to claim 1, characterized in that one or both of the 2 and 5 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring is substituted by a bulky substituent, i.e. a substituent wherein the atom directly attached to the ring is a group 13, 14 or 15 element, carbon or silicon being preferred, to
 15 which at least two atoms other than hydrogen are directly attached.
3. A catalyst composition according to claim 2, characterized in that the bulky substituent is chosen from the groups of aryls such as phenyl, o-tolyl, p-t-Butylphenyl, m-dichlorophenyl and
 20 3,5-t-Bu₂-4-MeOC₆H₂; secondary alkyls such as i-propyl, i-butyl and c-Pe (cyclo-pentyl); tertiary alkyls such as t-butyl; alkenyls such as -C(Me)=CH₂; and bulky substituents containing hetero-atoms such as
 25 -SiMe₃, -NPh₂⁺, -NHPh₂, -BPh₂ and -B(OPh)₂.
4. A catalyst composition according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that none of the 2 and 5 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring is unsubstituted, and in that the 3 and 4 positions on the heterocyclopentadienyl ring are not
 30 substituted by a bulky substituent.
5. A catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, comprising an organometal complex of the general formula
 $(C_4AR'_m)_nR''_p(C_4AR'_m)MQ_q$

- 50 -

- wherein A is a Group 15 element,
 each R', which can be the same or different, is chosen from hydrogen
 or an organic substituent (optionally containing one or more hetero-
 atoms) having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms or two substituents together
 5 forming a fused C₄-C₆ ring,
 R" is a molecular fragment bridging two dienylyl rings,
 M is a Group 4 or 5 metal,
 each Q, which can be the same or different and two of which can be
 interconnected to form a ring, is chosen from the group of hydrogen,
 10 aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkyloxy, aryloxy,
 alkylazanyl, arylazanyl, alkylthioly, arylthioly, alkylphosphaly, arylphosphaly,
 alkylazanediy, arylazanediy, alkylphosphanediy, arylphosphanediy,
 or cyclodienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20
 carbon atoms and optionally being further substituted, or halogen,
 15 oxygen or sulphur,
 p is 0 or 1,
 m is 4 when p is 0, and 4 or 3 when p is 1,
 n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,
 q is 0, 1, 2 or 3
 20 and n+the sum of the valencies of the Q groups +1 equals the
 valency of the metal.
6. A catalyst composition according to claim 5, characterized in
 that one or both of the 2 and 5 positions on the heterocyclopenta-
 dienylyl ring (C₄R'_mA) is substituted by a bulky substituent, which is
 25 a substituent wherein the atom directly attached to the ring is a
 group 13, 14 or 15 element (e.g. boron, carbon, silicon or nitrogen;
 carbon or silicon being preferred), to which at least two atoms
 other than hydrogen are directly attached.
7. A catalyst composition according to claim 6, characterized in
 30 that the bulky substituent is chosen from the groups of aryls such
 as phenyl, o-tolyl, p-t-Butylphenyl, m-dichlorophenyl and 3,5-t-Bu₂-
 4-MeOC₆H₂; secondary alkyls such as i-propyl, i-butyl and c-Pe
 (cyclo-pentyl); tertiary alkyls such as t-butyl; alkenyls such as
 -C(Me)=CH₂; and bulky substituents containing hetero-atoms such as
 35 -SiMe₃, -NPh₂, -NHPh₂⁺, -BPh₂ and -B(OPh)₂.

- 51 -

8. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 5 to 7, characterized in that R" bridges between two carbon atoms and is a C₁-C₄ radical chosen from alkylene, dialkyl germanium or silicone, alkyl phosphine or amine.

9. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 5 to 7, characterized in that R" bridges between one carbon and one heteroatom or between two heteroatoms, retains a Lewis acidic site and is a tungsten carbonyl or iron carbonyl radical.

10. A catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, comprising a first component which is an organometal complex as defined in any one of claims 5 to 9, and a second component which is an aluminoxane.

11. A catalyst composition for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, consisting essentially of an ionic compound of the general formula $[(C_4AR'_m)_nR''_p(C_4AR'_m)MQ_q^+][An^-]$,

wherein the components of the cation are as defined hereinbefore with the proviso that q is at least 1 and least one Q is chosen from hydrogen, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl or cyclodienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally being further substituted and

n + the sum of the valencies of the Q groups + 1 equals the valency of the metal - 1, and the anion [An⁻] is bulky and substantially non-coordinating under the reaction conditions.

12. A catalyst composition according to claim 11, wherein the ionic compound is preparable by reacting an organometal complex as defined in claim 5, wherein Q is hydrogen, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl or cyclodienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally being further substituted, with a compound of a bulky anion which is substantially non-coordinating under the reaction conditions, and a cation which is capable of reacting with one of the radicals Q of the organometal complex.

13. A catalyst composition according to claim 11, wherein the ionic compound is preparable by reacting an organometal complex as defined

- 52 -

- in claim 5, wherein Q is hydrogen, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl or cyclodienyl, any of which having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and optionally being further substituted, with a neutral, strongly Lewis acidic compound which is capable of abstracting one of the radicals Q of the organometallic compound, thereby also contributing a bulky and substantially non-coordinating anion to the completed catalyst compound.
- 5 14. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 10-13 characterized in that it is loaded on a solid carrier.
- 10 15. A process for the (co)oligomerisation or (co)polymerisation of olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons, characterized in that it is performed in the presence of a catalyst composition according to any one of claims 11-14.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 94/02545

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C08F4/60 C08F10/00 C07F17/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C08F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	EP,A,0 574 794 (TOSOH CORPORATION) 22 December 1993 see the whole document ----	1-7,9-15
A	JOURNAL OF ORGANOMETALLIC CHEMISTRY, vol.384, 1990, LAUSANNE CH pages 271 - 278 see the whole document -----	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Information on patent family members

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